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Additional Foreign News.

The London Morning Post has a leader on the subject of the commerce of Nassau. It says that the Union cruisers, by stationing themselves just outside of the prescribed limits from the shore, become an organization for the express purpose of setting the Anglo-American convention at naught.

The Confederate steamer "290" was last seen by the steamer John Bell, which arrived in the Clyde on the 4th. She was steaming at the rate 14 or 15 knots per hour.

Mr. Roebuck, in his speech at Sheffield, said he had no doubt that America would be divided into two, and he thought ultimately in five parts, and forever cease to be the United States. He denounced the conduct of the North as an immoral proceeding totally incapable of success. Thus they never would be united. The war was a mere waste of blood—it was no war against slavery.

Mr. Slidell had an interview with M. Thouvenel subsequent to his audience with the Emperor, and he is asserted to have alleged that the unwillingness of England was the principal reason why France did not act at once in American matters. The recognition of the independence of the South was regarded as pretty certain in secession circles.

The rumors that the English fleet was ordered to join the French squadron in interference with Garibaldi proved false.

The official Turin Gazette says the Garibaldi volunteers would leave for Messina instead of Palermo. They number three thousand, and are divided into three columns, one conducted by Garibaldi in person.

The Grenada Appeal of the 14th contains Gen. Stonewall Jackson's official report of the battle of Cedar Mountain. He claims a brilliant victory.

Letters have been received in Washington by Rev. James Mitchell, agent of emigration, from Rev. H. H. Garland, of New York, and other colored men of influence at the North, warmly seconding the plan of the President for the colonization of free negroes in Central America.

Wool is now higher than it has been for forty-four years. This is owing to the large demand for army goods, and to the advanced price of cotton.

The Commissioners of Emancipation have adjourned until the first Tuesday in September next.

Adjutant General Hillhouse has issued orders for the departure of twenty-one New York Regiments, all to be off for the seat of war by the 28th inst., provided transportation can be secured.

The cars now start from Georgetown and the Capitol at 6 a. m. The company will, in a few days, commence to run cars from Georgetown to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot at such times as to make connection with all the trains going North.

Brig. Gen. S. D. Sturgis, late in command of the troops in the vicinity of Alexandria, will soon be ordered to take the field at the head of his division.

The New York Express thinks that indication from Washington are that the Government is again growing uneasy at the doubtful aspect of its foreign relations. In another article on the same subject says:—"Notwithstanding the apparently friendly and pacific intentions of England, the Emperor Napoleon, in giving an audience to the Confederate Commissioner Slidell, would seem to be after something which bodes no good. At such a delicate conjuncture, some of the journals are showing what a misfortune it is we have at the European Courts, so few of the right men in the right places. At the Tuileries we have nobody even that can speak French, though the Confederate ambassador is known to be a proficient in that, "the Court language of Europe."

The New York Express thinks that the Confederates, being assured of the evacuation of Harrison's Landing, and the probable evacuation of the Peninsula, that Stonewall Jackson will be immediately reinforced by a heavy body of troops, hitherto watching McClellan, and a powerful demonstration will be made on Gen. Pope's army, with the hope of re-opening the road to Washington.

The son of the Emperor of Russia will shortly visit this country.

A few days since a detachment of Hawkins' Zouaves, (9th New York) under Lieut. Herbert, left Fredericksburg on the steamboat Cooper's Point, in company with a detachment of men from the Anacostia, all under the command of Lieut. Provost, of the Anacostia, made a trip down the Rappahannock, and about midnight reached Port Royal, where they captured two parties of recruits for the Confederate army, numbering thirteen men, the most of whom are from Maryland. The boat was destroyed, it having been discovered that this is the principal point where Maryland supplies for Richmond were put across the river.—The recruits were brought to Washington on Tuesday night, and taken to the Provost Marshal's office, from whence they were sent to the Old Capitol.

Owing to the rumored evacuation of Chattanooga and movements of the Confederates towards Knoxville and Richmond, there is great activity at Nashville in military circles.—Troops are constantly arriving.

A dispatch from Harrisonburg states that thirteen full regiments have already been sent forward from Pennsylvania under the recent call.

About two hundred of the wounded Federals taken at Cedar Mountain are at Charlottesville, but the majority of them are said to be seriously wounded to warrant much expectation of recovery. There are among them several commissioned officers. A colonel has had a leg and an arm amputated.

A letter from New Orleans under date of the 10th instant, quotes a further advance in bills on London, those of New Orleans make having sold at 50 premium. Other bills, rating say A 2, were offered at 40 premium. In gold and silver the transactions were small, and they were held at 35 premium for the former, and 30 premium for the latter. In consequence of the great glut of flour, occasioned by the arrival of four steamers together, there had been sales as low as \$9 per bbl., considerably below the actual cost to the shipper. Freight on sugar had advanced to \$18 per hhd., or nearly two cents a pound.

The Petersburg Express, in commenting on the late Gubernatorial contest in North Carolina, says that in the election of Vance over Johnson by 30,000 to 40,000 majority, no important principles respecting the settlement of the present war have been decided—the platform of principles of both parties being identical.

The London Times of August 1, says:—"The prospects of the operatives, so far as regards the amount of labor they are likely to obtain, are becoming darker every week. At Blackburn, out of a population of 63,000, 24,085 operatives and 2,355 others in the different departments are wholly unemployed, owing to the scarcity of American cotton. At Stockport, Wigan, Burney, and Rosendale the distress is very great.

On Monday about one hundred and sixty Federal officers who have been prisoners in the South arrived at Fortress Monroe.

A dispatch from Nashville says:—"The train from Huntsville was fired into to-day near Columbia, a woman and child killed, and two of the Kentucky Third regiment wounded. The Confederate forces are reported to have evacuated Chattanooga, and are making a northern movement. No houses were burned at Gallatin by Morgan."

The New York Tribune of yesterday has a letter to President Lincoln, purporting to be the "prayer of twenty millions," but signed by only Horace Greely. This somewhat exceeds the achievement of the three Bristol tailors, who commenced their memorial to Parliament with "We the People of England."

A number of Federal officers, released under the late cartel, reached Washington yesterday. They were principally from Castle Pinkney (S. C.) and Salisbury and Raleigh, North Carolina. Among them were Col. W. E. Woodruff, 2d Kentucky; Col. John S. Crocker, 93d New York; Lt. Col. G. W. Neff, 2d Kentucky; Major J. D. Potter, 38th New York; Major A. S. Cassiday, 93d New York; W. Luce, of District of Columbia; Col. P. Windham, 1st New York Cavalry; Major Geo. K. Smith, 61st Pennsylvania volunteers, and about 70 others. The feeling manifested by all was that of gratitude for the cartel, without which they would still be hoping for a release. The testimony they give is that they were well treated, and as comfortably disposed as they could expect under the circumstances.